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No. 16,593.

三十九百五千六萬第 日八初月六年三統宣

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 3RD, 1911.

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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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by J. M. Kennedy.

Science from an Easy Chair, by Sir

Ray Lankester.

Mating, Marriage and the Status of

Woman, by James Corin.

The Dawn of the Health Age, by Pen-

jamin Mors.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN

CHINA, by Henry Graybill.

Chinese Folk-Lore Talks, by Rev.

MacGowan.

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AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST

(FOR MAPS ISSUED)

BY THE GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION OF

H. M. WAR OFFICE.

Map of Hongkong and the New Territory

Map of Province of Yunnan

Map of Province of Hunan

Map of Province of Szechuan

Map of Province of Chihli

Map of Province of Fushien

Map of Shanghai

Map of China Showing Railways, Tele-

graphs and Treaty Ports

90

CHEAP CLOTH BOUND EDITIONS:

The Tale of the Great Mutiny, by

W. H. Fitchett.

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, by

Kate D. Wiggin.

March in Germany: an Indiscreet

Chronicle.

For Her Only, by Charles Garvice.

Kingsland, by H. von Hutton.

Under the Red Robe, by Stanley

Wayman.

Jesus, by H. Rider Haggard.

Only Betty, by Curtis York.

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Dinner. Special Rates for married families on

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. 1543

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ONLY communications relating to the
news column should be addressed to THE
EDITOR.Correspondents must forward their names
and addresses with communications
addressed to the Editor, not for publication
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No anonymous or signed communications
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BIRTHS.

On June 22nd, at H.B.M. Consulate, Nanking,
the wife of F. E. WILKINSON, of a son.
On June 24th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs.
T. H. WILSON, of a son.

DEATH.

At Singapore, on his way home on furlough,
BENNETT DIXON, late of the S.M.C. Shanghai.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 3RD, 1911.

With the entertainment given by Their Majesties the King and Queen to a hundred thousand children at the Crystal Palace, and the banquet given by the PRIME MINISTER in honour of Their Majesties on Friday, the Coronation festivities in London may be said to have come to an end. Among our telegrams to-day will be found the text of His Majesty's letter of thanks to his people—a letter full of gratitude for the patriotic enthusiasm which has been so abundantly manifested in every part of His Majesty's wide dominions, and breathing the spirit of confidence which these remarkable demonstrations inevitably inspire. "Such affectionate demonstrations," His Majesty writes, "have profoundly touched me and filled me with faith and confidence. Believing this generous outspoken sympathy with the Queen and myself is, under God, our surest source of strength, I am encouraged to go forward with new hope. Whatever perplexities and difficulties may be before me and my people, we shall unite in facing them resolutely and calmly with public spirit, confident that, under Divine guidance, the outcome will be to the common good." Such a message is a fitting epilogue to the Coronation celebrations. But it is after the epilogue is spoken

that the discussion begins. The Coronation is an event which will long remain a topic of conversation, for it has left behind imperishable memories and lessons which will endure. It would be particularly interesting for British residents to know, for example, what impression the festivities in Hongkong and the Treaty ports of China have left upon the minds of the multitudes of Chinese who have witnessed them. Those who are familiar with the history of diplomatic intercourse with China are aware of the old contempt for European monarchs, and, if those in high places have been enlightened as to the relative importance of China among the nations of the world, we know what abysmal ignorance prevails among the Chinese people generally concerning the affairs of the outer world, "where the barbarians come from." In the Colony of Hongkong, with its many schools and other educational influences, there are, of course, in these days, thousands who know something of other countries besides their own; but there were doubtless also thousands in Hongkong during Coronation week who had no other idea in their minds than that the only Emperor in the world is LI-SUAN TUNG, and that it is presumption on the part of "chiefs of the foreign devils" to claim equal rank with the Son of Heaven who sits upon the Dragon Throne at Peking. When we look at the cost of these ephemeral celebrations we are prone to sigh over the waste of so large a sum of money; but if we could really estimate the influence of these celebrations upon the Chinese mind, we would probably find good reason to conclude that the money had been not unwisely spent. It prompts inquiry and thoughtful reflection by the ignorant as nothing else would. "Why are the foreigners doing all these things, which must cost a great amount of money?" That is a thought which must have occurred to every man, woman or child in the crowd; and when they are told that it is to evidence their affection for and loyalty to their ruler, can we not imagine the line of thought which the information sets up? Can those Chinese who have lived a life-time in their native city or native village ever recollect showing in any form like this their affection for the Dragon Throne? No; it stands confessed that there is only too much evidence in the neighbouring provinces of an absence of loyalty and affection for the Throne. Kwangtung, as everybody knows, is a hotbed of rebellion against the ruling dynasty. The contrast is striking, and the moral obvious. Chinese who have made themselves acquainted with English history know that there is at least one point of similarity between the reigning dynasty in England and the reigning dynasty in China, namely, that the monarchs are foreign by descent. How is it that the Manchu ruler of China remains a Manchu, while the descendants of the first two Georges, who spoke nothing but German, have become thoroughly English? Is it not that the Manchu ruler of China has lived in the rigid seclusion of the Palace, while the monarch of Great Britain has lived and moved among his people? We have seen in the last quarter of a century His Majesty the Emperor of Japan leave the seclusion of his Palace and come among his people, as European monarchs do, and may we not expect to see in the next quarter of a century a similar change in China? The changing times in China require wide departures from precedent in the education and training of the infant Emperor for his future responsibilities, and the best that can be wished for his Majesty is that the training he receives will tend to unite his people and inspire in them to the same degree the loyalty and affection that animate the subjects of King George.

Money Orders can now be obtained at the local Post Office payable in the Philippine Islands.

Sanitary measures have been adopted against Hongkong by the Netherlands-Indies, the Philippine Islands, Bangkok and Pakhoi.

The trawler of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Company left the harbour yesterday afternoon to start operations.

Mr. M. Breen has been appointed by the Governor to act as second assistant Registrar-General until further notice, with effect from May 29th.

His Excellency the Governor moved into residence at Mountain Lodge on Saturday. The visitors' book will remain in the Lodge of Government House as before.

His Excellency the Governor has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to appoint Mr. H. P. Tooker to be second assistant Director of Public Works, with effect from April 12th, vice Mr. J. F. Boulton, retired.

The Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie arrived in the Colony from Haiphong yesterday afternoon by the s.s. *Sikang*, and open at Causeway Bay to-morrow night.

At the last meeting of the Kulanau (Amoy) Municipal Council the Secretary reported arrival from Hongkong of Mr. A. Brown to take up the appointment of police inspector.

A typhoon warning, despatched from Manila at 10.20 a.m. yesterday, and received at the American Consulate-General at 11.40 a.m., reads as follows:—"Cyclone or typhoon west of Northern Luzon, less than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W." At six o'clock last evening the typhoon signal indicating a typhoon beyond the 500 miles radius was hoisted.

According to the story told the police by an old Chinese woman living at Waku Street, Kowloon, her son-in-law, who resided with her, attacked her on Friday night and stabbed her with a big knife. The alarm raised by the victim brought a neighbour to her assistance, but the son-in-law stole \$43 and departed hurriedly. The woman was removed to hospital, and the police are looking for her assailant.

The Chinese Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has entered into occupation of new headquarters in the premises of the International Recreation Club, Bubbling Well Road, H.E. Wu Ting Fang, who was present at the opening ceremony, said the occasion was unique, because he believed this was the first time in the history of China that a Chinese Volunteer Company had been formed and had been able to establish headquarters like those opened that day. Mr. H. de Gray, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and other prominent residents of the Settlement were present.

On the occasion of the silver wedding of President Taft of the United States of America, reports the *China Critic*, His Majesty the Emperor of China sent him a telegram congratulating him on that happy event. President Taft sent a cable reply to His Majesty which is as follows: His Majesty the Emperor of China, Peking. Profoundly grateful for your Majesty's kind remembrance and good wishes on this anniversary. I beg your Majesty to accept my thanks for your courtesy and my best wishes for your personal welfare and the happiness and prosperity of the people of China. (Signed) William H. Taft.

The Military Orders contain the announcement that the Traffic Superintendent of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section) notifies that the following arrangements have been made for bathing parties at Lok Lo Ha, about one mile North of Shatin Station:—The train which leaves Kowloon at 3 p.m. will stop on the outward journey to allow bathers to alight and will pick them up on the return journey from Lok Lo Ha at 5 p.m. The fare on week-days, Wednesdays excepted, will be 50 cents return, including ferry trip across the harbour; and on Wednesdays 20 cents, including ferry, for bona fide school children and their parents, but intimation must be given a day previous so that the necessary arrangements for accommodation may be made. Accommodation for dressing will be provided.

The ship's company of H.M.S. *Manotaur* last week wrote as follows to the Shanghai papers:—"We cannot allow this occasion to pass without expressing our appreciation of the very generous way in which the seamen and marines were entertained by the British community on Coronation Day. To have had a share in those enthusiastic celebrations, to have taken part in those demonstrations of loyalty to His Majesty King George V., and to have witnessed such striking proofs of the unity of our race is to us a very great satisfaction; and in recalling these things we shall always remember the cordial manner in which we were treated by our fellow-countrymen in this far-away land. Only a few of our friends are known to us by name, but we wish them all to know how grateful we feel to them for the right royal entertainment provided for us on that day of national rejoicing."

News has reached the China Inland Mission headquarters of the death of the Rev. J. Mc. Carthy at Yunnan on the 21st ult. at the ripe age of 71. Mr. McCarthy was one of the pioneer missionaries of the C.I.M. having arrived in Shanghai, via the Cape, in February, 1857. In February, 1877, he left Hankow for the little known territory of Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan, and arrived safely at Bhamo in Burma on August 26 of the same year. He performed the journey principally on foot, and travelled, including detours, about 3,000 miles. Mr. McCarthy was appointed Superintendent of the work of the China Inland Mission in Yunnan province in 1901, and since that time had laboured most strenuously until within a few days of his fatal illness. He leaves a widow in England and several sons and daughters. One son is Principal of the C.I.M. Boys' School at Chetoo, and another is the Principal of St. Paul's School for Chinese in connection with the American Church Mission at Anking.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

CIVIL SERVICE V. CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

This match, played on Saturday, resulted in a win for the Chinese Y.M.C.A. by 51 to 48 games. Scores:

Wong To Kai and Wei Wing Locke beat Wood and Biden 7-4, beat McEwen and Dawson 10-1, and lost to Dr. Atkinson and Pitt 5-6.

Rev. A. D. Stewart and Ko Po Sham beat McEwen and Dawson 8-3, lost to Wood and Biden 4-7, and lost to Dr. Atkinson and Pitt 5-6.

Hong Po Keung and Ng Eze Kwong lost to Wood and Biden 3-8, lost to Dr. Atkinson and Pitt 1-10, and beat McEwen and Dawson 8-3.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

A "TOTALLY UNEXPECTED STEP."

LONDON, July 1st.

It is officially reported from Madrid that German troops have landed at Arzila.

LONDON, July 2nd.

A message from Berlin states that at the request of interested German firms the German Government has ordered the gunboat *Panther*, which is at present in Moroccan waters, to proceed to Agadir in South Morocco to protect the interests of German subjects. The Powers have been notified.

A correspondent at Tangier has been informed that the German Minister has informed the Moroccan Foreign Minister that Germany will occupy Agadir.

LATER.

Germany's action has created intense surprise.

The semi-official newspaper *Koelnische Zeitung* dwells upon Germany's great agricultural interests in the hinterland of Agadir and her growing trade in South Morocco.

The German Ambassador called on the French Foreign Minister and informed him of the dispatch of the warship, adding that the warship would leave Agadir immediately tranquility was restored.

M. De Selves in his reply did not conceal his belief that public opinion would be painfully surprised. He also regretted that the friendly conversations desired by the two Powers were thus thwarted.

M. De Selves received M. Cambon, the French Minister to Berlin, who was astonished at this totally unexpected step taken by the German Government.

M. De Selves afterwards interviewed President Fallieres and the Spanish Minister.

THE STRIKE SITUATION AT HULL.

LONDON, July 1st.

A meeting of 12,000 strikers at Hull refused to ratify the settlement accepted by their leaders until the claims of the dockers are settled.

RIOTING AT HULL.

LONDON, July 1st.

Five hundred men from the London Police Force have been despatched to Hull to assist the local police in suppressing disorder.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

LONDON, July 2nd.

There is no improvement in the strike situation at Liverpool, which continues grave. It is announced that the sailing of the liners *Suevic*, *Arabic*, and *Canada* from Liverpool has been cancelled. The tugboat men have struck at Liverpool, thus affecting the handling of 23 steamers, including the *Lusitania*.

A telegram from Newcastle states that in consequence of the strike the corn market there is almost blocked with foreign wheat, which is held at an advance of from three pence to six pence. English wheat is a shilling dearer, and flour is scarce and more costly.

CRUSHING THE AMERICAN COMBINES.

LONDON, July 1st.

A New York message states that the Federal Grand Jury has returned indictments against nine combines, comprising eighty-three persons who are alleged to constitute a so-called Wire Trust.

Amongst the persons indicted are Mr. Pierpont Morgan's son-in-law, Mr. Eugene Satterlee, Mr. Frank Gould, and other notable financiers.

THE SHAKESPEARE BALL.

LONDON, July 1st.

The Shakespeare Ball, held in the Albert Hall on the 21st ult., has resulted in a net profit of £10,000, which is to be devoted to the Shakespeare National Theatre Fund.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO HIS PEOPLE.

LONDON, July 1st.

His Majesty the King has sent to the Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, the following letter:—

To My PEOPLE.

Now that the Coronation and its attendant ceremonies are over, I desire to assure the people of the British Empire of my grateful sense that their hearts have been with me through it all.

I felt this in the beautiful and impressive service in the Abbey, the most solemn experience of my life, and scarcely less in the stirring scenes of the succeeding days when my people signified their recognition and their heart-felt welcome of me as their Sovereign, for this has been apparent, not only in the loyal enthusiasm shown in our passage to and from Westminster, and in the progress which we made through different districts of London, but also in the thousands of messages of goodwill which have come to me across the seas from every part of the Empire.

Such affectionate demonstration has profoundly touched me, and filled me with faith and confidence in believing that this generous and outspoken sympathy with the Queen and myself is, under God, our surest source of strength.

I am encouraged to go forward with new hope, and whatever perplexities and difficulties may lie before me and my people, we shall unite in facing them resolutely and calmly, with public spirit, and confident that under Divine guidance the ultimate outcome will be to the common good.

GEORGE, R. ET I.

KING'S ADDRESS TO TROOPS.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The King, addressing the Colonial and Indian troops, expressed great pleasure at seeing so many soldiers and sailors, from all parts of the Empire. He hoped they had enjoyed their stay in London and he wished them a safe return. General Codrington called for cheers for His Majesty, which were enthusiastically given, the Colonials waving their hats, the Indian cavalry flashing their sabres, and the Guards waving their bearskin head-dresses on their bayonet ends.

Afterwards a number of officers were presented to Their Majesties.

CHILDREN'S CORONATION FETE.

LONDON, July 1st.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Prince Albert and Prince George yesterday afternoon motored from Buckingham Palace to the Crystal Palace, being cheered by the crowds en route.

At the Crystal Palace 100,000 London school-children were being entertained by Their Majesties.

The railway lines to the Crystal Palace were closed to the public, being devoted exclusively to transporting the children. There were over a hundred "specials." The weather was fine.

The children received the King and Queen with indescribable enthusiasm, constituting, perhaps, the most memorable ovation of the whole Coronation period.

KING PRAISES THE CHILDREN.

The King has written a message in which he states that he and the Queen will ever remember the great gathering of children at the Crystal Palace, so striking in its vast array, its dignified simplicity, its perfect order, and its touching spirit. His Majesty feels that London may well be proud of its children. Their eagerness to carry out instructions and uphold the credit of their schools, with their marvellous self-restraint, augurs well for their own and the country's future.

DINNER AT DOWNING STREET.

LONDON, July 1st.

Their Majesties were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asquith at a dinner followed by a theatrical performance at Downing Street. Most of the members of the Cabinet were present, and others present were: Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, Mr. Balfour, and Countess of Minto.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NATIONALISTS AND THE CORONATION.

LONDON, July 1st.

A report has been published of the proceedings of the meeting of the Nationalist party to discuss the question of attendance at the Coronation.

Mr. John Redmond urged that it would be an untold benefit to the Home Rule cause in England if the party officially participated in the event.

A discussion followed in which some members expressed themselves in favour of attendance and others spoke against it.

Eventually on a show of hands 33 voted in favour of attendance and 29 against. Nevertheless, upon Mr. O'Connor representing the danger of a serious cleavage in the party if the step were taken, Mr. Redmond, as leader, decided that the party should not attend.

DOMINION DAY DINNER.

LONDON, July 1st.

At the Dominion Day dinner held at the Imperial Institute Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that Lord Strathcona was about to retire from the High Commissionership of Canada.

The Duke of Connaught, who was present, said it was His Majesty's wish that the Prince of Wales should become acquainted with all parts of the Empire. He hoped that when he was Governor-General that he would welcome the Prince of Wales to Canada.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT MADRID.

LONDON, July 1st.

At Madrid on Thursday whilst fifty thousand priests and hymen were marching in procession to the Royal Palace in connection with the Eucharistic Congress, a rough throw a bomb which exploded in the Calle Mayor (one of the principal streets of the city).

A wild panic ensued and some sixty persons were injured, mostly by the crush.

The procession reformed and proceeded to the Palace, where it was received by the King and Queen.

The censorship concealed the facts for twenty-four hours.

EXPLOSION ON A BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, July 1st.

The British battleship *Superb* has put in to Portland reporting three men killed by an explosion of gas in the coal bunkers during the manoeuvres in the Channel.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM ON A LINER.

LONDON, July 1st.

At Liverpool five successive fires took place on the Oceanic liner *Arabic*, all of which were extinguished with difficulty. They are believed to be the work of incendiaries.

JAPANESE GARDEN PARTY IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 1st.

The Japan Society gave a garden party at the Botanic Garden in honour of Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi yesterday, when Mr. Kato, the Japanese Minister who is president of the Society, received the guests, who included Admiral Togo, General Nogi, Admiral Shimamura, naval officers, and Sir Claude Macdonald.

THREATENING THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 1st.

The *Daily News* says it has high Ministerial authority for stating that the Cabinet is united in its decision to employ the Royal prerogative at the earliest possible moment unless the Peers drop the amendments to clause 1 of the *Vote Bill*.

GENERAL NOGI AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, July 2nd.

General Nogi visited Aldershot Barracks, being met by General Smith-Dorrien.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKS AND ALBANIANS.

LONDON, July 1st.
A telegram from Constantinople states that the Porte has declared that the terms of surrender proposed by the Albanian insurgents are inadmissible.

TURKISH DEFEAT IN ARABIA.

LONDON, July 1st.
It is reported that early last month the Hodeidah rebels in the Yemen surprised a Turkish advance guard and killed over two thousand of the Sultan's troops.

PELAGIC SEALING.

LONDON, July 1st.
A Washington message states that the United States Government have confirmed the conclusion of the international agreement with regard to the suspension of pelagic sealing in Northern Pacific waters.

GERMAN SHIPPING EXPANSION.

LONDON, July 1st.
The German East African Steamship Line is to inaugurate at the end of the year a fortnightly service round Africa, using both the Cape and Suez routes.
The Company is building four new steamers.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE HAVRE EXPRESS.

A DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.
LONDON, July 2nd.
The Havre express, while travelling towards Paris at the rate of sixty miles an hour, escaped by the narrowest margin from a frightful disaster through the malicious removal of a rail near Pont de Larche. The engine and tender were travelling so fast that they jumped the gap, but two carriages were overturned, and the passengers slightly injured.

Another express proceeding in the opposite direction brushed past immediately after the smash. Evidently wholesale disaster was planned. The public is furious. There is evidence of diabolical sabotage.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, July 1st.
The revenue for the United Kingdom for the past quarter amounted to £238,808,673, showing a decrease of £18,574,504 as compared with the corresponding period of 1910. The difference is mainly due to the inflation of revenue in the 1910 quarter by the collection of belated taxes.
The excise revenue has increased by £1,186,000.

MR. BOTTOMLEY ORDERED TO PAY £50,000.

LONDON, July 1st.
A sum of £50,000 sterling has been awarded against Mr. Horatio Bottomley on a claim by Mrs. Eleanor Curtis, as executrix of her father, Mr. Robert Master, formerly a Civil servant at Madras.

Mrs. Curtis alleged that Mr. Bottomley obtained a sum of £57,835 by misrepresentation in the sale of certain shares.

The Chief Justice granted a stay of execution, pending an appeal, on Mr. Bottomley saying that the whole sum, and also the costs, would be paid into Court within a week.

BOY SCOUTS.

LONDON, July 2nd.
General Count Nogi and Admiral Count Togo inspected Lord-Kitchener's troops of Boy Scouts at Hyde Park yesterday morning in presence of Lord Kitchener, and General Baden Powell.

General Nogi briefly addressed the boys in Japanese.

COLONIAL TROOPS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 2nd.
The Colonial Camp at Chelsea has been broken up. The troops are spending a few weeks' furlough in England before returning to their over-seas home. Major-General Baron Chelmsmore has issued an order thanking the troops and praising them for their excellent behaviour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, July 2nd.
The Amateur Athletic Championships were brought off at Stamford Bridge in fine weather, and before a large attendance. A feature of the meeting was the numerous Canadian, New Zealand and French entries. Results of events were as follows:—

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Putnam, Oxford, 147 ft. 7 1/2 inches ... 1
Flaxman, 125 ft. 1 in ... 2

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE.

Braun, Germany ... 1
Whentley, Victoria ... 2
Brook, Canada ... 3

HIGH JUMP.

Pasemann, Germany, 4 feet ... 1
Leaky, Ireland ... 2

ONE MILE.

McNicol, Polytechnic Institute ... 1
Tait, Canada ... 2
Owen ... 3

TIME—4 min. 22 1/5 secs.

100 YARDS.

Ramsdell, Pennsylvania ... 1
Stewart, London Athletic Club ... 2
Darey ... 3

TIME—10 2/5 secs.

TWO MILE WALKING RACE.

Ross, Middlesex ... 1
Ovens, Herne Hill ... 2
Yates ... 3

TIME—13 min. 55 3/5 secs.

LONG JUMP.

Kirwan, Ireland, 23 ft. 3 1/2 in ... 1
Pasemann, Berlin ... 2
Abraham ... 3

QUARTER MILE.

Hallhaus, Canada ... 1
Watenhall, Cambridge ... 2
Adams ... 3

TIME—50 4/5 secs.

TWO MILE STEEPCLIMB.

Noukes, Pateshall ... 1
Lizandier, France ... 2
Time—11 min. 10 3/5 secs.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.

Burgett, Ireland, 43 ft. 5 in ... 1
Tyson ... 2
Abraham, Berlin ... 3

HURDLE RACE.

Phillips, Cambridge ... 1
Powell ... 2
Meunier, France ... 3

TIME—10 1/2 secs.

VAULTING WITH POLE.

Pasemann, Germany, 12 feet ... 1
Legarde, France ... 2

FOUR MILE RACE.

Kolchuninen, Finland ... 1
Scott ... 2
Martin ... 3

TIME—20 min. 3 3/5 secs.

220 YARDS.

Ramsdell ... 1
Hallhaus ... 2
Rau, Germany ... 3

TIME—22 1/5 secs.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, July 1st.
The following additional scores are returned in the open Golf Championship:—

Taylor, 305; Duncan, 306.

Vardon and Massy, who tied for first place, are playing off for the championship over 36 holes.

Massy, retired at the 35th hole, when Vardon was ten strokes ahead.

Vardon received a great ovation.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, July 2nd.
The opening rounds in the Lawn Tennis Championships played at Wimbledon will be memorable so far as the Doubles are concerned, the Frenchmen, Gobert and Decugis, beating the Germans, Rahe and Kleinschroth, by 12-10, 7-5, 6-3.

Critics were amazed at the skill of the players, and described the match as one of super-tennis. The spectators were wildly enthusiastic.

LATER.
There were three English competitors in the tennis championships played at Wimbledon. The most notable heat was the one in which the Frenchman, Decugis, beat Gore, the scores being 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, 8-6.

CRICKET.

LONDON, July 1st.
Surrey beat the Indian XI by six wickets, and the combined English team subsequently defeated them by ten wickets.

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

DETENTION OF CHINESE STEAMER DENIED.

PEKING, July 2nd.
The Japanese Consul at Kirin denies that a Chinese steamer was detained on the Tumen river.

He states that the vessel was merely warned that it could not take in cargo at unopened Korean ports.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EUROPEAN CIRCUIT AVIATION RACE.

LONDON, July 1st.
The flights across the Channel are postponed until Monday. The aviators are resting at Calais.

THE GORDON BENNETT AVIATION CUP.

LONDON, July 2nd.
The aviation race for the Gordon Bennett Cup, which took place at Sheppey, was won by the American aviator, Weyman, who covered 94 miles in 71 min. 36 1/5 secs. The French aviators, Le Blanc and Nieuport, were second and third respectively.

WORLD'S MOTOR RECORD.

LONDON, July 2nd.
An Italian named Bordine has motored a mile in 31 seconds, at Saltburn in Yorkshire, which is the world's record.

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, July 2nd.
In the swimming competitions for the Empire championships, which took place at the Crystal Palace, the hundred yards was won by Hardwick, an Australian, with Derbyshire of the United Kingdom second, and Johnstone of Canada third. Time—60 3/5 secs.

In the mile, Hodgson of Canada was first, Battery of the United Kingdom second, and Champion of Australia third. Time—25 min. 27 3/5 secs.

PREPARING FOR A GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, July 2nd.
Mr. Steel Maitland, speaking at High-bury, urged the necessity of preparations for a general election, and hoped that the Unionists would be ready if the Government rushed an election.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, July 1st.
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).)

A QUESTION OF NOTICE.

Action was brought by the Shing Yuen firm against the Chin Kee firm to recover \$345.20, being amount of damages suffered by plaintiffs on account of a breach of contract by the defendants for the purchase of 2,000 bags of flour.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro (of Messrs. d'Almeida & Smith) appeared for the plaintiffs, and defendants were represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

Mr. Almeida informed the Court that the only question at issue was whether the notice given by plaintiffs to defendants was sufficient to enable defendants to cancel the contract. The goods arrived here at 6 p.m. on December 1st by the Panama Mail, and plaintiffs gave notice the same day, but defendants alleged that they did not see the notice until the 20th of the same month.

After hearing evidence his Lordship reserved his decision.

MURDER ON A SHIP.

On arrival of the Greenock steamer *Strathford* at Barry last month, it was reported that one of the members of the Chinese crew had been murdered at sea, and that his assailant, another Chinaman, committed suicide by jumping overboard.

When the vessel was two days out from Las Palmas a quarrel arose between the two over a gambling debt, and they decided to fight it out on deck. The man owing the debt is said, however, to have gone to the fore-castle, and, securing two tomahawks, rushed at his opponent and felled him with a blow behind the ear with a tomahawk, killing him.

The assailant, after throwing down the tomahawks, jumped overboard and was drowned.

The partly decomposed body of a Chinese male, aged about 50, was found in an empty house in Antrim Villas, Chatham Road, Kowloon, last week-end. Appearances suggested that a murder had been committed, the dead man being bound and gagged. The police are investigating.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Whether it was due to the weather or to a desire to recover from the Coronation, Hong-kong has been rather dull this week. No happenings of any importance were recorded, and with the Sanitary Board and the Legislative Council off duty the newspapers had little local pabulum for us.

Though the Coronation celebrations are ended so far as Hongkong is concerned, they are only just beginning to fall off in London. There have been receptions and entertainments and theatrical performances galore during the week, and the King has been kept busy attending all these and expressing his thanks. Though the Coronation, with all its elaborate ceremony is a relic of the past, it is evident that we don't mean to lose it. As a piece of imperialistic propaganda there could have been nothing more effective, and the Coronation stands out as a real festival of Empire. May the good cause prosper exceedingly.

British politics have reached another of those exciting stages when even the most distant son of the Motherland wakes up to an interest which is likely to last as long as the crisis. The Government, after holding over the House of Lords like a sword of Damocles the threat to create five hundred new peers to swamp the older aristocracy, has now announced its intention of putting the throat into operation unless the Lords capitulate. I don't suppose the Upper House will push matters to such an extreme, but if it did it would be interesting to surmise who might be numbered among the enrolled five hundred. Would they be limited to Great Britain, or might we expect any Colonials to come in for selection? It would be one way of supplementing Coronation honours which had somehow gone astray.

When I said that Hongkong was dull, I had overlooked the fact that the tiger or other wild animal which has been committing all sorts of depredations in the outlying parts of the Colony and frightening country people is still at large. There are many, I know, who adopt an agnostic attitude with regard to the existence of Mr. Stripes on the island or even on the adjacent islands, but the continued reports being made to the police ought to be proof for even the most sceptic. I suppose the weather is too hot for our local sportsmen to organise a hunt, but there are one or two who thirst for honour and glory—as well as other things—who would be acclaimed as deliverers and benefactors by grateful Chinese village communities if they could rid them of this pest. The fact that some of the villages offer as much as \$50 reward for the capture of the animal might be considered inducement. The amount would help to pay for the drinks.

It is rather singular that in one week should appear the contradiction of three robberies reported to the police. Cases occasionally occur at Home where people invent burglaries and thefts to account for the absence of money and other things with which they have made away, but the practice in England has not reached the fine art that it is in Hongkong and in China. The most plausible stories are told with a wealth of circumstantial detail, and, on the other hand, the most impossible stories, which are palpably false, are told with an unblinking offhandedness which is a direct insult to official intelligence. Still, that's the nature of the individual who lives in these parts, and we have got to accept him as he is.

A contributor who has apparently been fashionable enough to have had appendicitis celebrates his recovery by bursting into verse. His effusion, which is entitled, "To my Appendix (on beholding it bottled)," is as follows:

And so, cantankerous gut, thy day is over!
No longer, then, an element of me,
That Aesculapian law has dubbed a "rover,"
A useless, nay, a stormy, entity.

Yet, now that we have severed our connection,
And surgeon's skill has thrust thee where thou art,
I must admit a thrill of real affection—
A half-paternal sorrow fills my heart.

Thou wert a sort of inward Machiavelli,
Intent on plots to finish me—I know.
Within what ancient sorbets would term my art.

Each rosy perch I ate, or toothsome cherry,
Each under-masticated "petit morsceau,"
Each wayward pip, or misdirected berry,
Through thee, became a grim, potential foe.

But now, I pardon thee, infernal plotter,
And, neatly labelled, leave thee overboard.
To rest, a shelved, abdominal gargoyle,
Behind an operating-theatre's door.

Who said the Law Courts were nearly finished? It gladdened everybody's heart to see, just before Coronation Day, those ugly matchsticks in Royal Square being demolished and all the contractor's paraphernalia being removed from the scene. But, alas! our delusions are promptly shattered. Within the last couple of days large and very substantial matchsticks have been re-erected on the plot in front of the main entrance and a brick building—presumably a kitchen for the occupants of the matchsticks—has been erected. There is an appearance of substantiality about these erections that suggest that the work on the Law Courts will be prolonged to Doomsday.

But structural work on the Law Courts really appears to be finished at last, and what necessity exists for this disfiguring matchstick, which, like the last, seems destined to be a cooling lodging house, is certainly not apparent to the man-in-the-street.

RODERICK RANDOM.

THE CORONATION.

TELEGRAM FROM THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The following cable was dispatched by H. N. the Emperor of China to H. M. King George on June 21st:—
"His Majesty, the King."
"Buckingham Palace."

"Greetings. On the occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation, it affords us the greatest pleasure to convey to Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen our hearty congratulations and best wishes for your personal welfare, and prosperity and happiness of the people of your Empire."
"HUAN TUNG, EMPEROR OF CHINA."

SHANGHAI CHINESE AND THE CORONATION.

His Honour Liu Yen-yi, the Shanghai Taotai, sent a telegram on the Coronation Day to the Waiwup, asking it to forward the expression of the congratulatory sentiments of the local Chinese to the King of Great Britain through His Majesty's Minister at Peking. The *N.C. Daily News* gives the following translation of the telegram:—
To-day, the Coronation of the British King takes place. Shanghai is the oldest port open to foreign trade, the commercial dealings between China and Great Britain are in a most flourishing state and the merchants and people of the two nations are on most cordial terms. Thus, on the auspicious occasion of the greatest ceremonial, the multitudes unite in manifesting their happy sentiments by shouting repeated acclamations. The British Admiral's Landing happens to be in Shanghai, and the British Consul-General has sent him a card of invitation. I and Admiral Seng went together to tender our congratulations, each bringing with him his subordinate officials and officers. I have notified the Commissioner of the Maritime Customs, in advance, to close the Custom House for half a day. To-night, the Maritime Customs, the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and the ships of the navy in the Huangpu will all be decorated with lanterns and bunting. Yamen, Mixed Courts, Constabulary Bureau, Banks, China Merchants' S. N. Co., Telegraph Bureau, Chambers of Commerce, and the Public Works Department of the City Self-Government Bureau, as well as all the Chinese merchants, hongs, and shops, whether inside or outside the Settlement, will hang up lanterns as a mark of their congratulations. Just now, I am requested by Chen Tzu-lin, Fei Jen-yuen and Wang Ching of the Shanghai General and Branch Chambers of Commerce, Tang Wen-chi and others of the Board of Education of Kiangsu, and Li Chung-yu and others of the Shanghai City Self-Government Bureau, to telegraph the congratulations for the Coronation of the British King, wishing him long life for myriads of years, in order to express best wishes on the part of the Chinese merchants and people of the Shanghai port. I have to pray of your Ministry to forward this message speedily to the British Minister for re-transmission by telegraph to the British Government.

INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING COMPETITION AT SHANGHAI.

ENGLAND AGAIN WINS.

The second of the annual International Rifle Matches was brought off at the Rifle Range on Sunday last, shooting commencing at the 200 yards range at 2 p.m. under conditions which were almost perfect except that a slight rain made the competitors somewhat uncomfortable. The light being a very good one for shooting, and the wind a gentle and steady one from about 11 o'clock. The general conditions of the match, the *Shanghai Mercury* says, were one sighting and seven scoring shots at 200 yards standing, 300 yards kneeling, and 500 yards prone, at Bley bull's-eye targets with Bley scoring, the sighting shot in each case being fired from any position the competitors choose to assume. The teams were to consist of three competitors from each nationality represented in Shanghai, and steady one from being necessarily residents. The conclusion of the 200 yards shoot found the American team leading with a total of 72 points, the Swiss team being second, only one point behind, the English team, the eventual winners, being sixth, with 64 points.

Practically the same conditions prevailed at the 500 yards, but here the English representatives gained several points with the very good aggregate of 83 points, the American team making 75, and the Swiss registering 78, the positions being at the completion of this shoot: 1st, Swiss, 149; 2nd, English, 147; and Americans 147, the match being at the commencement of the final stage in a very interesting state. The shooting at the 500 yards was brought off under almost ideal conditions, the wind remaining steady, the light good, whilst the rain had ceased. There were several very good scores made at this stage, a possible being registered by Mr. J. Park, one of Scotland's representatives. Here the English team shot very consistently, compiling an aggregate of 97 (Mr. H. W. Dady, 33; Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, 32; and Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, 32), whilst the Swiss representatives compiled a total of 94, thus being one point behind the English team in the grand total, the Irish representatives, shooting wonderfully well at the distance, came up into third place. The English team came for the second time in succession, proved victorious, and by a coincidence (omitting the team from the American Navy, who were allowed to shoot, but not to compete) the Swiss took second place, and the Irish third place place last year.

Captain E. I. M. Barrett was the winner of the High Gun prize with a total of 88 points, the next highest scorers being G. Kingmill (Irish) 86, and W. Brand (Swiss) 85.

The following is the result of the shoot, the teams being placed in order of merit:—

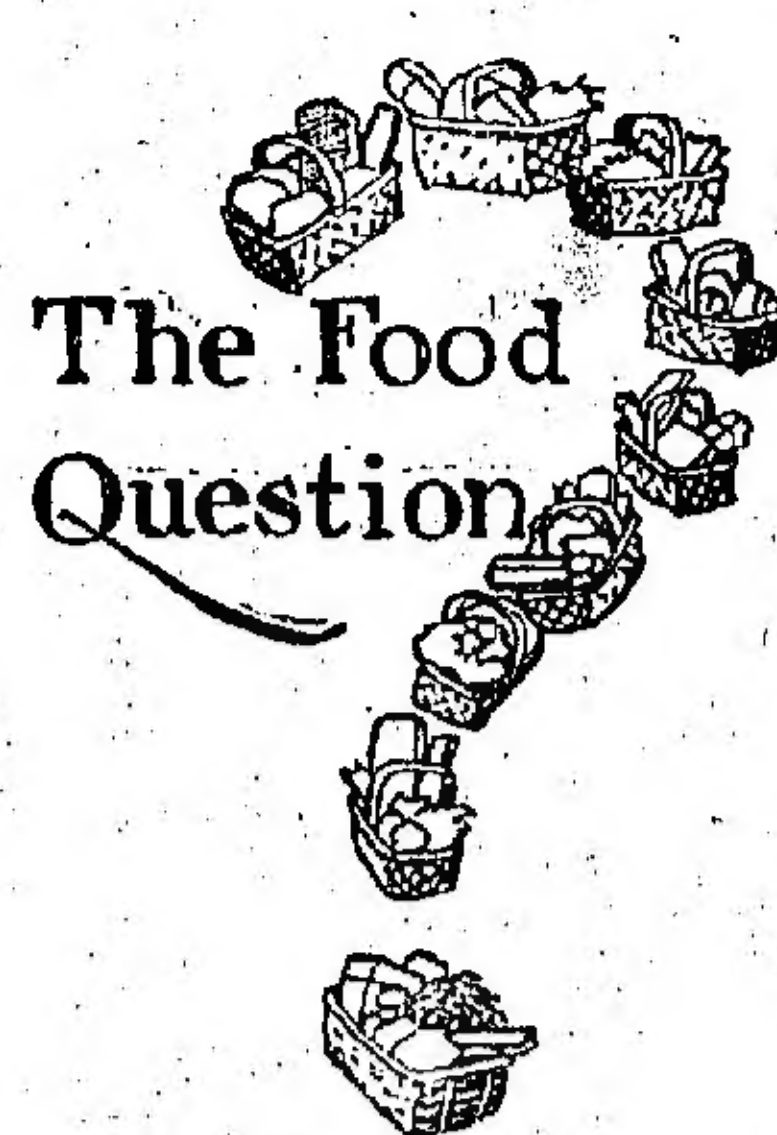
ORDER OF TEAMS.

English	244
Swiss	243
Irish	232
American	231
Australasian	227
Japanese	219
Swedish	219
Scottish	215
German	214
Norwegian	213
Portuguese	205
Sikh	199
Chinese	170

THE MYSTERY OF JOHANN ORTH.

The terms of the will of the Archduke Salvator, popularly known as Johann Orth, were published on June 6th by order of the Emperor. The chief bequests are to persons already dead. His fortune, amounting to about £125,000, was divided equally between his surviving brothers, the Archduke Ludwig Salvator, and the male children of those of his brothers who are now dead, as, according to the laws of the House of Hapsburg, only males can inherit property.

INTIMATIONS



EVERYTHING

OF THE

BEST:—

PROVISIONS,

WINES

AND

SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE
& SON,
HONGKONG.

[50]

GOLD

AND

SILVER

WATCHES

ENGLISH,

SWISS

AND

ALGIN

SUPERIOR

QUALITY

MOVEMENTS

Chas. J. Gaupp
& Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]

ADDRESS TO KING GEORGE FROM CHINESE STUDENTS.

The Chinese students from Victoria, British Columbia, have sent an address to the King, in which they tender to His Majesty and Queen Mary, on the auspicious occasion of their Coronation, their sincere congratulations. The address goes on:—

"We would entreat your Majesty to extend your Royal clemency and mercy to all prisoners, captives, and people in trouble; and that the law as regards all immigrants from Hongkong to this country be ameliorated so that their reception and treatment on landing may be easier for them; and wishing that God will bless you and the Queen and Royal Family with a long and prosperous and peaceful reign, we beg to remain," &c., &c.

ON AN EQUALITY WITH MEN.

Dr. W. L. Courtney, at the Royal Institution, gave the first of two lectures on types of Greek women. He pointed out that Homer's women were under no restrictions or subordination, and they were on precisely the same social level as men. Their freedom was purchased rather by their daring unconventionality than by their right. From the fresco paintings of women in the Cretan palaces of the period about 2000 years B.C. it was shown that the women "pinched" in their waists, had flounced or accordion-pleated skirts, wore an elaborate coiffure on their heads, dainty shoes with high heels, and hats which have come from a Parisian hat shop, while one lady in a fresco might be described as wearing a jupe colotte. One of the chief amusements of these ladies was watching bull fights, aesthetic refinement being conjoined with almost barbaric ferocity.



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

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STORE IN
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

Captain Fraser, having arrived, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained
against Bills of Lading countersigned by the
Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice
to the contrary be given TO-DAY.
All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which time
they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 3rd July will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 3rd July, at 9.30 A.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex.s.s. "Göteborg" from Göteborg.
Ex.s.s. "Göteborg" from Göteborg.
Ex.s.s. "Göteborg" from Göteborg.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 27th June, 1911. [881]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
THE Steamship

"PRINCESS ALICE,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West
Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 4th July will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 4th July, at 9.30 A.M.
All Claims must be presented on or before the 8th
July, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

This Steamer brings Cargo:
Ex.s.s. "Barbarigo" from Venice.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 27th June, 1911. [5]

FOR EMPIRE.

THE CLOUDS THAT HIDE THE SUN.

[BY JOHN FORTER FRASER.]

Most of us are shouting for Empire. We are
proud of the Empire, and by the end of the next
month we shall know whether the vision
splendid is likely to become a fact.

Therefore—laying out the hurrahs and
making proper account for the enthusiasm of
after-dinner oratory—the moment has arrived
for a quiet examination of the foundation on
which the British Empire rests.

The presence in London of the Premiers of
the British Empire and the thousands of
over-sea Britons now visiting England shows
that in the Dominion is a real love for the land
they call "home."

We Britons glory in the
prosperity which has come to our brothers in
Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and South
Africa. The bond of sentiment is strong, and
sentiment is the yeast of Imperialism.

We stand at the stage in our history when the
Colonies can no longer be regarded as children.
They have reached manhood, have the respon-
sibilities of their growth, and are independent
nations. The word "colonial" indicates a
certain inferiority, and that description as ap-
plied to the self-governing Dominion has to be
dropped.

Canada and Australia are building their own
Navies and starting to build their own Armies.
In commerce we have seen how Canada exer-
cises the right to make her own trade treaties
with foreign Powers irrespective of Great
Britain. We have a little right to dictate to
any Dominion what it shall do as we have to
instruct France.

The British Empire, therefore, is one of the
astonishing things in the history of the world, a
number of independent nations—very jealous of
their independence—held together not by arms
but by sentiment.

THE IDEAL BEHIND SENTIMENT.
But behind the sentiment is an ideal—pulling
in the brain of all good Britons—that the Em-
pire should stand on something more tangible
than sentiment, that in all matters of common
interest we shall act together, and that the
Empire should be a reality an understandable
fact. The meeting of all the Premiers of all
the British Empire to debate matters affecting the
British nations in their collective effect is
evidence of the spirit that is abroad.

We have watched how these Conferences have
grown in importance and majesty. We look
ahead and see the establishment of an Imperial
Council on which shall sit the representatives
of Britons, in whatever part of the world they
live, to decide affairs affecting the Empire as a
whole. Till that is accomplished our Empire is
like a pretty flower, to be blown to pieces by
some unexpected gale which may come along.

Empire means interdependence, sacrifices,
and a common vision. How are events
shaping toward the accomplishment of so great
an ambition as a United Empire?

What does it mean to us, those of us who are
born and bred and live in the Mother-country?
It means that whatever remains of the feeling of
superiority over those who belong to Canada,
New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa must
cease. That spirit is still to be found in places,
but, happily, it is disappearing. We must give
the man of Saskatchewan as much voice in
selecting those who have the control of our Im-
perial destinies as is possessed by the man in
Sussex. The voter in Queensland or Quebec
must have his share along with the voter in
Scotland or Wales in deciding who shall be the
men from whom the King selects his Ministers
of State, the Foreign Minister, the Minister for
the Army, the chief of the Admiralty.

Complaint has often been made that as the
British Navy is for the defence not of Britain,
alone but of the Empire, the main burden has
fallen on the shoulders of the British taxpayer,
and that the taxpayer in the Dominions has
not borne his fair share. We have no right,
however, to ask the over-sea taxpayer to bear
even part of the cost in Imperial defence unless
we recognise him as an effective unit in the Em-
pire by giving him as much authority in choosing
the administrative heads of the Empire as is
possessed by the Englishman. Empire must
mean to us that all men throughout the King's
Dominion shall be on an equality as citizens of
the Empire.

WELDING THE EMPIRE.
I am well aware that in the minds of some
hesitating British statesmen it is feared that if
much were conceded, the balance of power in
Imperial matters might—with the stupendous
growth of population in the Dominions—be re-
moved from Great Britain and control be in
the hands of the Dominions; that the day might
indeed come when Canada alone would have a
greater white population than all the other
parts of the self-governing nations in the Em-
pire combined, and that then Canada and not
the Mother-country would have the deciding
voice in the Empire. That does not trouble me
in the least, and it should trouble no Briton who
has the real love for Empire in his veins. The
only thing to count is to make the man in
British Columbia and Western Australia feel
he is as much a part of the British Empire as
the man of Durham and the man of Devonshire,
and that they are equally part of the British nation.

In the course of the next month I would like
to hear Mr. Asquith, speaking on behalf of the
people in this island, send something like the
following message to the millions of British
across the seas: "We have reared you and
guarded you. But now we recognise you as
equal nations with ourselves. We have as-
sured you no desire to interfere in your
affairs. You are interested in Imperial policy which
concerns you as much as they concern us. We invite
you, sister nations, to join with us in forming
an Imperial Council representative of all
the Empire. We will be of mutual advantage
one to the other, in commerce, in defence. We
ask you to join in the responsibilities of Empire.
An Empire such as ours, confederated,
consolidated, would be a guarantee for prosperity
and for peace."

Were some such message sent it would be
waited on its way by the sterling Imperialism
of the vast majority of the people in these islands.

VIEW IN THE OVER-SEA DOMINIONS.
How do the other nations in the Empire
stand? Are they keenly desirous to play their
part? Or do they remain within the Empire
because it is convenient to have the might of
the British Navy to guard them while they are
developing their nationality?

These are questions which cannot be kept
from the minds of students of what is known as
"Colonial Nationalism."

Of the position of New Zealand there is no
doubt. Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister,
has declared that in all affairs that he re-
presents wants to be allied, not only in name
but in deed, with the Mother-country. Our
ships are her ships, and what New Zealand can-
not give in men she gives in money, and is
willing to give more. This being so, it is for
us to accept New Zealand as a genuine integral
part of the Empire and see that she has her
legitimate representation on the Council of the
Empire. South Africa is too young as a nation,
she is too busy setting the machinery of her

internal affairs in order, for us to ask what
place she intends to occupy in the Empire. It
is probable, however, she will follow the lead of
New Zealand.

Australia is a wonderful country politically and
commercially. Politics are a more constant
topic of discussion in Australia than in any other
part of the world. Opinions are divided, and
it is impossible to write in general comprehen-
sive terms. I have met men in Australia who
fervently to Britain in both glorious and pathetic
in its intensity. But it is just shutting one's
eyes to facts not to know there is a tremendous
body of public opinion in Australia which is, to
put it gently, lukewarm in Imperial sentiment
such as we understand its wide significance.

The Australian newspaper which has the
largest circulation and possesses the greatest
influence is frankly anti-English.

There is a fine public spirit in Australia.
The beginning of universal military training is
proof of an awakening of the national spirit,
and the steps taken to create a fleet for Australi-
an defence merits applause. There is a breath
of Imperialism over the land which is stimulat-
ing. Nowhere are Empire festival days more
enthusiastically honoured than in Australia.

Perhaps Mr. Fisher, the head of this dem-
ocracy, will make it clear to the inhabitants of
Great Britain that in truth the Australian
people, as represented by the Commonwealth
Government, while true Australian nationalists
are also true British Imperialists. He has not
yet spoken with any definite voice on this mat-
ter. He knows—no one knows better—that
many Australians are averse from the prospe-
ctive Australian fleet being used for any other
purpose than the defence of the shores of Aus-
tralia. They say that a quarrel between Great
Britain and another European Power may have
nothing whatever to do with Australian interests,
and that they do not intend to be drawn into
"the vortex of European politics." That is a
perfectly logical attitude, but it is not Imperial-
ism.

THE ATTITUDE OF MR. FISHER.
To be told the Australian fleet and Australian
soldiers would gallantly "help" the Mother-
country in a good cause is beguiling the question.
Britain does not need "help." We are perfectly
competent to defend our own shores. What we
realise is that we are not competent to defend
every strand of the British Empire at the same
time. We want the Australian fleet to be
bound to assist in defending British interests
in whatever part of the world they may be in
jeopardy, just as the British fleet is ready to
defend Australian interests. "We will help you
if we think we ought" argument is skin-
ny Imperialism.

If Australia were threatened with an Asiatic
invasion and the British Government said,
"That is an Australian matter, it does not con-
cern us at home, do not send us your ships and
our wealth in securing you," the
Australians who advance the "help" contention
would be the first to shriek that we are negli-
gent of our Imperial duties.

The British public will do well to read care-
fully Mr. Fisher's speeches during the next few
weeks and learn from them if he, as the Prime
Minister of the Commonwealth, speaking on
behalf of a great, free, and prosperous democracy,
gives us the assurance which we seek that what
ever carrying there may be among certain sec-
tions of Australian opinion, he and his Govern-
ment, while holding tight to the complete
control of all purely Australian affairs, is and
is willing in all Imperial matters to join with
the other nations of the Empire in united con-
federated action. They will be worthy words,
significant words, and will be a distinct move-
toward a united Empire. We wait for them.

The position of Canada is significant.
Mostly British brains rule the Dominion,
but every year tens of thousands
of immigrants are pouring into the
West who have no relationship in speech or
in race with Great Britain. Canada does well
by them and they join in the cry of "Canada
for the Canadians." The vitality of Canadian
nationality—the restless, adventurous spirit of
the people—is like a tonic area to witness.

Neither I nor any Briton has any right to
criticise the reciprocity agreement with the
United States. Should that agreement be rat-
ified and we suffer in our trade, not the United
States but we ourselves would be to blame.

Yet, in all friendship, seeking to solve a
common problem, we can seek to learn what is
Canada's attitude in relation to the Empire's
Does the Dominion accept the indivisibility of
the Empire?

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S CHANGING BELIEFS.
Now Sir Wilfrid Laurier, weighty with
authority and honour, silver-tongued in the
advocacy of a great cause, has moved onward
in the conception of what Empire means. At
the end of the Boer war, in which Canadians
played a good part, Sir Wilfrid Laurier satisfied
the despatch of the Dominion troops was not to be
regarded as a precedent or the fulfilment of an
obligation, and he added: "Canada reserved
her liberty in any future war in which the
British Empire might be involved to decide
whether she would take part in it or whether
she would stand aloof." More recently he de-
clared: "The Canadian Navy will be under the
absolute control of the Canadian Parliament
and Government." Even Sir Wilfrid Laurier
has changed his mind.

But it is with the elections one is now mostly
concerned, which go to show that the country
has declared in favour of a Republic. Let us
pause and see how this result is arrived at. The
treason law disposes of the Monarchist at elec-
tions, so that only an independent candidate
has an opportunity of standing. His career is
a short one, for he is promptly arrested as a
conspirator—a fate which overtakes the unfor-
tunate cleric who protests against the law of
separation. Yet the result obtained by these
methods is to secure recognition of the Republic
from Europe's civilised nations.

To further the cause of Republicanism daily
arrests are made of persons supposed to be im-
plicated in anti-Republican plots. These are
the men who have preached freedom, equality,
and fraternity, but who fail to practise it.

ON SALE.
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RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of
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Mails, also Table of the Yearly
Approximate Averages for 36 years
FROM 1874 TO 1909.

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FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
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Sold by all Chemists.

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ships will join the British fleet." For coast
protection let them be; but in the hour of stress
there must be only one fleet.

That is the ideal. The nations of the Empire
united to defend the Empire, Australia to aid
Canada, Canada to aid New Zealand, Great
Britain to aid them all. But with the coming
of this true Imperialism, all our brothers across
the seas must be given equal place with our-
selves in formulating and controlling a Council
of Empire.

I have heard that to press such a thing now
is inopportune, and that it is inadvisable to
force the pace. Nothing is inopportune which
counts for a consolidation of the Empire. The
pace must be forced. Things move quickly in
the Dominions. We know some of the things
which have happened in the four years since the
last Imperial Conference. Many things may
happen before the year 1915. The imagination
of Britons the world over is awake. Now is the
time for the Premiers of all the Britons, Mr.
Asquith, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Joseph Ward,
Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Botha, to speak from the
platform of the Empire's capital, and tell the
world how the nations which they represent are
gravitating toward an Imperial Union.—Daily
Mail.

PORTUGAL TO-DAY.
ERRORS OF THE REPUBLICAN
GOVERNMENT.

A proposal of the telegram concerning military
movements in Portugal, which appeared in our
yesterday's issue, the following statement on the
position, from the London Standard of June 7th,
may throw further light on the actual state of
affairs.

Sunday was the great day of Portugal's
"general" elections. The result, writes a for-
eign correspondent of the Standard, was a fore-
gone conclusion—namely, an absolute return
of all Republican candidates. What more
can Europe want as a proof of the expedi-
ency of accepting the Republic? But to those
who are not on the spot, and who are not in
touch with the internal political life of the
country, a few words of warning are not
only necessary but imperative. For the benefit
of those who have not followed matters closely
it is necessary to go lightly over events from
October 5 last to date, otherwise a just appre-
ciation of the situation is impossible. On
October 5, 1910, a Republic was declared by
means of the gross treachery of a Prime Min-
ister who delivered his King and his country to
a band of Republicans who could not have
assumed power without his aid. Of the
Monarchists it can only be said that some know
what was coming, and were either indifferent
or afraid, and the others were taken absolutely
off their guard. The army was also betrayed
by its headquarters staff, and never had a chance
of showing its fidelity to its King and to its
oath of loyalty.

COUNTRY'S FINANCES.
Thus we find a body of men placed in power
by an act of treachery—not by the country's
wish. These men had a difficult task before
them, though the finances of the country and
its commerce generally were in a better con-
dition than they had been for some years. The
obvious policy was to show economy in ex-
penditure and to try to attract to the side of the
Government the more honest elements in the
country for the purpose of evolving a policy of
development without oppression. But they had
made use of dangerous tools—those of the lower-
grade Democrats—and found that, instead of
governing, they must obey those who had
placed them in power. One of the first steps was
the expulsion of the Jesuits, which, although it
may have been necessary, was carried out in an
unecessarily brutal manner. Then came the
law authorising strikes, which has really placed
the employer of labour at the mercy of those he
employs and pays.

The law of landlord and tenant follows, by
which the landlord has to submit to an entire
alteration of his relationship towards his
tenant without being consulted on the matter.
Omitting sundry small decrees of doubtful
necessity, we come to that decree widening the
means of voting, so that practically every man
which has given rise to offence to the North
and many of the provinces, and which was promul-
gated apparently to "regularise" the family
irregularities of certain prominent Republicans
and Free-thinkers. The next action taken is to
issue a decree of treason, whereby it becomes
a crime to propagate, politically or otherwise,
any views contrary to those held by the
Republic. Then comes the election law, plac-
ing in the hands of the Republican "caotes"
the power of declaring who may vote and who
may be a candidate.

CHURCH AND STATE.
Next comes the decree of separation of
Church and State, which really amounts to the
annihilation of all church funds and properties
by the State and must lead to the official stamp-
ing out of religion. Thus we arrive at the pre-
sent crisis, and can realise why so many have
left the country—why there are such persistent
rumours of unrest and discontent. Now has
the self-appointed Government been bestirred to
act so injudiciously in internal affairs; we find
the same want of knowledge of men and ways
in its external dealings. The Minister for
Foreign Affairs waffles foreign Powers, through
the Press, that the Portuguese people are being
kept *au fait* with all diplomatic transactions,
and that unfavourable action by any Govern-
ment will result in commercial loss to that
Government's trade interests. The Prime Min-
ister also goes so far as to interview a reporter
of a Spanish Republican paper and assure
him that the Portuguese Government are heart
and soul with the Republican movement in
Spain.

But it is with the elections one is now mostly
concerned, which go to show that the country
has declared in favour of a Republic. Let us
pause and see how this result is arrived at. The
treason law disposes of the Monarchist at elec-
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suitable for any degree of digestive power by the
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shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

Benger's Food forms with milk, a dainty, delicious and
highly nutritive cream, entirely free from rough and
indigestible particles. "The Lancet" describes it as
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which contains a "Concise Guide to the Feeding of Infants" and practical
information on the care of Invalids, etc., on application to Benger's Food Ltd.,
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Safest and most Effective
Agent for Regular use.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache,
Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Biliary Affections.



SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

CHILDAK, Norwegian ste., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 29th June—Bangkok 21st and Swatow 23rd June, General—Asgard, Thorsen & Co.

CHOWTAT, German ste., 1,195, W. Rober, 29th June—Bangkok 21st June, Riep and Meul—Butterfield & Swire.

DAGNY, Norwegian ste., 833, Solowen, 22nd June—Hongkong 20th June, Coal—Asgard, Thorsen & Co.

DRYAD, German ste., 1,057, E. Gathe, 29th June—Bangkok 20th June, Riep and Meul—Butterfield & Swire.

HAINUN, British ste., 641, J. W. Evans, 30th June—Poonchow, Amoy and Swatow 29th June, General—Douglas, Laprak & Co.

HANYANG, British ste., 1,207, G. E. Spink, 29th June—Newchwang 21st June, Beane and Co.—Butterfield & Swire.

HONGKONG, British ste., 696, G. F. Langford, 30th June—Swatow 29th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

IRIN, Chinese, Chinese ste., 1,250, Hamblin, 28th June—Shanghai 24th June, General and Mail—C. M. S. N. Co.

HUIJON, Japanese ste., 2,826, Tokawa, 28th June—Moji 22nd June, Coal—Ataka & Co.

KIAO TING, Chinese ste., 1,222, U. Uddien, 26th June—Chinkiang 20th June, General—Chinese.

MARIP, German ste., 1,169, Schleier, 23rd June—Saigon 19th June, Riep—Jebson & Co.

MATHILDE, German ste., 831, Chr. Uldrup, 30th June—Hulphong and Heiberg 29th June, Riep and General—Jebson & Co.

ONNANG, British ste., 1,737, A. J. Smith, 25th June—Chingwang, 19th June, Coal—Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.

PHUQUEN, British ste., 1,065, C. E. Page, 23rd June—Saigon 23rd June, Riep and General—Chinese.

RAJAH, German ste., 1,275, H. C. Rohan, 24th June—Rajang 18th June, Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

SUNGLAND, British ste., 987, H. Mathias, 29th June—Hulphong 27th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TEAN, British ste., 1,346, A. W. Osterbridge, 30th June—Manila 27th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TJILATJAP, Dutch ste., 2,740, A. W. La Rooy, 24th June—Java 14th and Swatow 23rd June, Sugar—Java-China-Japan Lijn.

SAILING VESSEL

LOTISE, British 4-masted barque, 2,996, Jame, White, 12th May—New York 20th Jan., Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. S.S. Co. ste. *Manila* from San Francisco sailed from Yokohama on the 24th ult. on route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 7th inst.

The T.K.K. ste. *America* from San Francisco with U.S. mails 14th ult., and is expected to arrive here on about 11th inst., via Japan Ports.

The T.K.K. ste. *Teayo* from San Francisco on the 21st ult. is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 15th inst.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The N.Y.K. ste. *Kanamaru* (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here to-day.

The E. & A. ste. *Empire* left Sydney on the 11th ultimo for this port, via Queensland ports, Port Darwin and Manila.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. Co. ste. *Empire* (via usual ports of call) on the 21st ultimo.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The A.P. ste. *Catharine* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 24th ult. afternoon, and may be expected here to-day.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The O.S.K. ste. *Chingma* from Tacoma left Manila for this port on the 1st instant a.m., and is due here to-day afternoon.

The O.S.K. ste. *Gaula* from Tacoma for this port via Japan and Shanghai on the 10th ultimo, and is due here on the 13th inst.

The Harbin ste. *Natsuna* left New York on the 10th ultimo for Hongkong and Far East.

The T.K.K. ste. *Kyo* from Tacoma arrived at Hongkong on the 24th ultimo, from South America, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on or about 1st prox.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The ste. *Capri* left Singapore for this port on the 30th ult. and may be expected here on or about the 6th inst.

The German Mail ste. *Princess Alice*, which left here on the 28th ult. a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 30th ult. at 4 p.m.

The N.Y.K. ste. *Colombo* from (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 29th June, and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. ste. *Jyo* from (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 29th June, and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. ste. *Nikko* from (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 30th June, and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. ste. *Hitachi* from (European Line) left Moji for this port via Shanghai on 1st July, and is expected here on the 8th July.

The N.Y.K. ste. *Bombay* from (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 1st July, and is expected here on the 8th July.

The N.Y.K. ste. *Tamba* from (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 30th June, and is expected here on the 9th July.

The N.Y.K. ste. *Tosa* from (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo and Singapore on the 30th June and is expected here on the 13th July.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. ste. *Assaye* left Singapore for this port on the 1st instant, at 6 a.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 6th instant, at about 5 a.m.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 30th—Helen, Rickmers, Indian, Reigate, Spezia, Harpa, Minio, June 2nd—Belgavia, Beneluch, Benlorio, Deudation, Kobanga, Palna, Patroclus, Sazonia, Syria, Indradon, 5th—Caravaghiere, Liberia, Nippon, Ville de la Ciotat, 9th—Indraonika, Kanagawa, Maru, Promethee, 13th—Baron, Ardrossan, Montrose, 16th—Australia, Katana, Nere, Sileia, Suevia, Telamon, Wray, 20th—Ara, nemnon, Bentavere, Lucania, Perseus, Sicilia, Driscen, 27th—Ambrin, Arnold, Botic, Atganyar, Garmarhshire, Flindshire, Hirano Maru, Jason, Meinam, Sacken, Yarra, Neckar, 30th—Benavon, Nera, Pelena, Socotra, Yunnan.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

June 30th—Bucklow, Miskima Maru.

THE CORONATION GIFT TO HIS MAJESTY FROM THE GEORGES.

The following interesting letter has appeared in *The Times*:

Sir,—The list of donations to the above gift having now practically closed in this district, it is gratifying to be able to note the loyalty and enthusiasm which the movement has evoked, particularly amongst the agricultural labourers and the working classes.

Having undertaken the receipt of the gifts in a portion of rural Sussex, I have been much impressed not only with the number of the responses but with the spirit in which they have been made, and it may possibly interest your readers if I give a few extracts from the numerous letters which I have received.

One man writes:—"God save our Great King! Long live the King!" It is not suggested that there is any confusion of thought here occasioned by the prevailing drought.

Sickness is evidently no bar to loyalty, as will be shown by the following extract:—"I am sorry not able to send any more. I have had a long illness after I got a little better, had a slight Paralytic stroke, but you will receive the same." The last sentence, I am sure, is not unkindly meant.

Not is the misfortune of unemployment capable of quenching the desire for loyal expression, as the following will testify:—"I am sending a very small donation, but being out of employment for some time past I cannot afford more. Trusting that our namesake the King may live and wear the crown for many years."

The poorest of his Majesty's subjects are among the most ready to come forward with their gifts. One of them writes:—"I enclose my gift, all I can spare, as I am a very hard-working man, but would like to show my loyalty, being one of the Georges." One poor old man, who encloses three stamps, writes from his sick room:—"It is not the amount so much as the respect and I have prayed many times that Almighty God would Bless our King with all needed Grace to rule over us in Peace and I pray again that the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ may richly rest upon him. His Majesty King George 5th. I hope you will expect this small token from a honest-hearted Old English man."

Very pleasing are the joint contributions from fathers and sons, showing as they do an evident pride in being able to participate together in the gift. The following extract is typical of many:—"I enclose a small sum from myself and son, and we hope you will get a nice lot."

Most of the communications conclude with a wish for a long, happy, and prosperous reign for his Majesty. A note of appreciation is here attached:—"I quite agree with the proposal, as I believe he will be a good King, as his father was."

Following a letter from a more affluent donor, who was born in the reign of one George and expects to die in that of another, comes a letter from a humble son of that, to whom the present occasion recalls memories of past days. He says:—"I feel proud to be able to help towards the King George 5th gift. Perhaps I may interest you by saying I remember 1839 standing on King George the 4th Horse on the hill near Weymouth and drinking the beautiful spring water out of the King's Basin at Upway, where he used to drink every morning when staying at Weymouth. Long live King George the 5th and Queen Mary, from their loyal subject, "Once a Dorset Ploughboy."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE BARNHAM.
Shane, Wadhurst, June 8.

WOMEN'S PROCESSION FIVE MILES LONG.

"BIGGEST SINCE THE WORLD BEGAN."

We extract the following from a London paper of the 10th ult.:—"The greatest procession of women that has ever been seen since the world began. To its promoters describe the 'Coronation' march of women suffragists, which is to take place on June 17.

Walking across the country, the procession is expected to extend to about five miles in length," says an official communication. All the suffrage societies will be represented, and all the while there will be 100 bands of music and innumerable banners.

A "monstrous regiment of women," indeed! It will stretch along the Embankment to the Houses of Parliament, and at 5.30 it will set out for the Albert Hall.

Among the marchers will be:—
Mrs. Fisher (wife of Australian Premier).
Mrs. McGowan (wife of Premier of New South Wales).
Mrs. Ellis Griffith (wife of Mr. Ellis Griffith, M.P.).
Princess Bariatsky.
Lady McLaren.
Mrs. Langwill.
Princess Sophia Duleep Singh.
Lady Fraser.
Miss Lena Ashwell.
Marie Bremi.
Sarah Grand.
Miss Cicely Hamilton.
Mrs. Bernard Shaw.
Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

Participants are to be a feature of the procession. There is a historical pageant of women, a pageant of Empire, and a pageant of suffragette prisoners.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE Czar's Telegram to Admiral Alexieff.

The *Revue de Paris* publishes an interesting article entitled, "The Origin of the Russo-Japanese War," by M. Silber, who published the famous Orange Book. The latter was a collection of documents relating to the negotiations between Russia and Japan.

During the years 1903 and 1904 400 copies were printed, and it was submitted in the first place to high Imperial officials, but was withdrawn at the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is claimed that the book dissipated for ever the legend according to which the Japanese, without any declaration of war, made a surprise attack upon the Russian squadron.

Document No. 39 of the book states that the Czar sent, under his signature to Admiral Alexieff, the Viceroy, on the date when the Russian squadron at Port Arthur was torpedoed, the following telegram:—

It is desirable that the Japanese, and not we ourselves, should open hostilities. The reason is that if they do not commence hostilities against us you ought not to interrupt their landing in Southern Korea or upon the East coast up to and including Honsan, but if on the West coast their fleet, whether transporting or not transporting troops, passes the 30th parallel towards the North, you are permitted to attack without waiting for their first shot. I trust in you. May God aid you.

NEW WONDERS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

At the Royal Institution recently Mr. T. Thorne Baker described several new wonders in wireless telegraphy. Improvements have been made in receiver instruments and in devices for preventing the tapping or interception of messages at sea, and another novelty is a keyboard instrument by which musical sounds can be transmitted. During some recent experiments between Brussels and Slough some bars of "God Save the King" were transmitted and received. The practical use to which this device can be put will be the sending of bugle calls, say, to an army in the field. One of the most useful advances has been that achieved by Mr. J. H. Sharnan in the matter of wireless telephony by impulse waves. In some experiments recently made in a coal mine in the North of England telephonic communication was immediately effected between a miner who was supposed to be in distress underground and a surface man. The lecturer said he himself had recently spoken through the telephonic instrument for about a mile under earth at Chislehurst. It could not be used effectively at present beyond two miles on land, but better effects could be secured under water. A distance of six miles could be covered, and experiments were being made for effecting communication between warships and submarines. A late development of the Marconi system was the transmission over a distance of 2,200 miles of maps, plans, or writing. A light which was ignited by the receiving instrument acted upon a film and reproduced the message forwarded. Still another remarkable advance was the invention of Mr. Habibia, an Indian telegraph operator, who by utilising the surface of water, such as that of a river, instead of ether, sent messages for fifty miles.

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TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half of July	SHANGHAI	Second half of July
TJIMAH.	JAVA	Second half of July	JAVA	Second half of July
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ARRIVALS.

BENICUEN, British str., 2023, MacMillan, 2nd July—London 19th May. General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CHANSHAN, British str., 1346, E. Finlayson, 2nd July—Australia, Melbourne 31st May. General—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1301, 2nd July—Fuzhou 29th June. General—Oasa Shosen Kaisha.
 FOGANING, British str., 1423, W. D. Welsh, 1st July—Mexico 30th May. Eng. Hak Hong.
 GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1334, J. Mason, 2nd July—Singapore 26th June. General—J. T. King.
 HANGKONG, British str., 1356, S. Wilde, 2nd July—Shanghai 28th June. Swatow 1st General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 HERCULES, Norwegian str., 2439, R. Wilhelmsen, 1st July—Portland, Ac. 23rd May. General—Portland Asiatic S. S. Co.
 IRIN CHANG, Chinese str., 3806, A. Stewart, 2nd July—Mojito 27th June. General and Coal—Dated Session & Co.
 MANDANAN MARU, Japanese str., 3246, T. Ohi, 1st July—Makao 25th June. Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 NASSAUAN, U.S. Transport, 4700, W. D. Priddy, 1st July—Manila 28th June. Coal and 1st class—U.S. Navy.
 NEWCASTLE, British str., 4800, G. E. P. Hunt, D.S.O., 1st July—Singapore 26th June.
 ONSANO, British str., 2nd July—Canton.
 QUANTA, German str., 1745, F. Danneberg, 30th June—Amoy 29th June. General—Sunder, Wheeler & Co.
 ST. KANG, French str., 615, E. de Catalano, 2nd July—Haiphong 29th June. General—Messageries Maritimes.
 SPINA, Norwegian str., 871, W. Horn, 1st July—Manila 26th June. Nil—Asgaard, Thorson & Co.
 STENTON, British str., 4308, A. D. Baker, 2nd July—Fuzhou 30th June. General—Butterfield & Swire.
 SURA, British str., 4190, R. A. Peters, 1st July—London 20th May. Mail and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TAIKHEU, Chinese str., 1216, R. G. Paramore, 1st July—Shanghai 28th June. Mail and General—C. M. S. N. Co.
 TUNGSHING, British str., 1173, L. Hussey, 1st July—Swatow 30th June. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 WONGKONG, German str., 1115, H. Oltmanns, 30th June—Bangkok 20th June. Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

AKITSUSHIMA, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 AGORICUM, British str., for Newchuan.
 BUECHER, British str., for Vancouver.
 LAMANA, British str., for Singapore.
 LOONAN, British str., for Manila.
 L. K. YANCO, American str., for Manila.
 LUGER, British str., for Mojito.
 QUANTA, German str., for Cherbourg.
 RAJABUR, German str., for Swatow.
 SANKI RICHARDS, Dutch str., for Fuzhou.
 CASTON, British str., for Shanghai.
 CHINCHU, British str., for Swatow.
 DAKOTA, Japanese str., for Singapore.
 FRATERINOMATI, Russian str., for Singapore.
 PUKU MARU, Japanese str., for Mojito.
 SHINBU MARU, Japanese str., for Mojito.
 SYRIA, British str., for Shanghai.
 YUNAN, British str., for Amoy.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese str. Taihai reports: Fine weather and light variable wind.
 The British str. Hanyang reports: Fine and clear weather, light variable winds.
 The British str. Sinter reports: Moderate E.N.E. wind, smooth sea and foggy.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per Hanyang, from Shanghai, Ac. Mr Mathews.
 Per Fuzhou, from Mexico, Mr Hay and Mr F. Dunlop.
 Per Japan, from Japan, Ac. Mrs A. Stewart, 2 children and Mrs. A. Stewart.
 Per China, from Australia, Mr and Mrs H. Ellis, Mrs Mitchell, Mrs Perkins and children. Mr Morgan, Mr and Mrs Huxham, Mr Huxham, Mr and Mrs Pepper, Mr Leath, Mr Rowntree and Mr Eckerle.
 Per Sura, from London for Yokohama, Miss D. Buckridge, Dr F. A. Simpson, and Mrs. C. H. Maud; from Colombo for Yokohama, Mrs. Fowke, Miss Fowke and Miss Walker; from Singapore for Shanghai, Miss Kasparova, Mr Y. R. Haden and Mr Van der Rinde; for Hongkong, Dr D. H. Balfour, Messrs R. G. Rusean, C. B. Easton, J. Garner, F. Gallacher, F. Tibbey, J. Rose, A. P. Owen, and W. Lynch; from Colombo for Hongkong, Mr Bertwick.

VESSELS PASSED ANJEL.

June 1, British str. Lodover, from New York for Shanghai.
 June 1, Dutch str. Solo, Fenenga, from Rotterdam for Batavia.
 June 4, Dutch str. Java, Botje, from Amsterdam for Batavia.
 June 7, British str. Islander, from Bombay for Sourabaya.
 June 8, Dutch str. Goanier, Putte, June 8, from Batavia for Rotterdam.
 June 9, Dutch str. T. Ambora, Beigehus, May 6, from Rotterdam for Batavia.
 June 9, Dutch str. Golantale, Engelsman, June 9, from Batavia for Rotterdam.
 June 9, British str. Hygon, MacAnass, June 9, from Batavia for Amsterdam.
 June 13, French S.V. Antiochelle, Humbert, May 1, from Reunion for Anjer f.o. of Semarang.
 June 16, British str. Glauve, Millenk, June 16, from Batavia for Amsterdam.
 June 17, Dutch str. Brillion, from Amsterdam for Batavia.

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To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & SIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, Ac. VIA UNAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Brit. str.	1	E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, Ac.	NUBIA	Brit. str.	1	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 13th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	Ger. str.	k. w.	Cochrane	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 14th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, Ac.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Girdenbrau	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, Ac.	BRISGATA	Ger. str.	k. w.	T. Stehr	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th Aug.
HAMBURG & ANTWERP VIA STRAITS, Ac.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th Aug.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, Ac.	SPAZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Faus	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, Ac.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1	T. Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at Dlight
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, Ac.	MIVASAKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	T. Mura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at Dlight
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, Ac.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Porcelius	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 21st inst.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, Ac.	YOROK	Ger. str.	1	J. Randermaun	MELCHERS & CO.	On 12th inst., at Noon.
ST. LOUIS, Ac. VIA SINGAPORE, Ac.	PERNA	Brit. str.	1	Chinnak	SANDER, WIEBER & CO.	On 26th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	LOVAT	Brit. str.	1	W. Davison	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 7th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, Ac.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2	K. Noda	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 22nd inst., at 5 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, Ac.	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Arizawa	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 12th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, C.B. & TALOMA VIA KEELUNG & JAPAN	TAMBA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Grizawa	OASA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, Ac.	CANDIA MARU	Jap. str.	1	A. G. Stevens	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, Ac.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Rudin Wilhelmsen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Aug., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, Ac.	MONOLIA	Am. str.	1	M. Yuki	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, Ac.	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	1	M. Winkler	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, Ac.	PERNA	Jap. str.	1	F. Bruning	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 4th Aug., at 1 p.m.
PORTLAND VIA JAPAN	HERCULES	Jap. str.	1	M. Winkler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUNANO MARU	Jap. str.	1	R. Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	1	P. Mooney	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUNANO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Hooker	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUNANO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Spencer Wilde	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	J. B. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 4 p.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILEAN & JAPAN	CHUPCHUP	Brit. str.	1	G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 12th inst.
TIENSTIN VIA TSINTAU	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	1	Solmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 12th inst.
TIENSTIN	HANGSHAI	Brit. str.	1	J. Bortolati	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	COLOMBIA MARU	Brit. str.	1	G. Phillips, R.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI	ASHUI	Brit. str.	1	Bradley	OLOF WILL & CO., LTD.	About 3rd Aug.
SHANGHAI	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Feldmann	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch
SHANGHAI	LUETZOW	Ger. str.	k. w.	M. v. Wijk Jurislaas	OASA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	NORE	Brit. str.	1	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	1	W. P. Bryner	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	AMERICA	Ger. str.	k. w.	J. S. Roach	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 7th inst., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YEDDO	Swed. str.	1	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LARPAK & CO.	On 11th inst., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TIJUBOAS	Jap. str.	1	H. Mathias	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	CHOSHUN MARU	Jap. str.	2	A. W. Outerbridge	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 5th inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1	S. Crosby	SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 8th inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	HAICHING	Brit. str.	2	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1	Task	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst., at 2 p.m.
HAIPHONG	TEAN	Brit. str.	1	M. C. Smith	SHAWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 20th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	YUNNANG	Brit. str.	1	F. Semblil	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	RUBI	Am. str.	1	Figari	MELCHERS & CO.	On 11th inst.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	1	M. B. Lake	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Am. str.	1	E. de Catalano	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MAVANG	Brit. str.	1		JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	BORNEO	Ger. str.	1		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 5th inst., at 9 a.m.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO MARU	Jap. str.	1			
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	CAPRI	Ital. str.	1			
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	NAMANG	Brit. str.	1			
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	TULJATAP	Dut. str.	1			
BATAVIA, CHIRIBON, SAMARANG, Ac.	SI-KIANG	Frenc. str.	1			
KWANG CHOW WANG & HAIPHONG						

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From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 22nd July	"ALLEN LINE" FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT., 12th Aug.	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" FRID., 8th Sept.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT., 2nd Sept.	"ALLEN LINE" FRIDAY, 29th Sept.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 12th Sept.	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 20th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 23rd Sept.	"ALLEN LINE" FRIDAY, 10th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT., 14th Oct.	

"Emperess" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M. "Monteagle" at 12 NOON.
 THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, sailing at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

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 Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10
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 For further information Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
 Corner Polder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

7)

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MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

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S.S. "SI-KIANG" Capt. E. de Catalano.
 (1ST AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for
 KWANG CHOW WANG AND HAIPHONG,
 on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, 1911, at 9 A.M.

For Passage and Freight, apply to P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.

FOR	STRAMERS	TONS	TO SAIL.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"YORCK" Capt. J. RANDEMANN	17,000	Wedday, 12th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" Capt. J. BORTFELAT	17,000	About 12th July.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. F. BRUNING	6,000	Saturday, 15th July, at 4 p.m.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. SEMBIL	5,050	Middle of July.

All the Steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Teletunks.

For Further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
 MELOCHERS & Co.,
 GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1911.

PHILIPPINES S.S. CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 10th July, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	On 20th July, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. PHILIPPINES S.S. Co. [13]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.
IN CONNECTION WITH
OREGON-WASHINGTON RAILROAD
AND NAVIGATION CO.

FOR PORTLAND VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.)

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL
"HERCULES"	3,789	Rudin Wilhelmsen	On 5th July, Noon.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern Canadian and United States Ports. For through rate of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to FRED J. HALTON, AGENT. King's BUILDING, (Opposite Blake Pier). [14]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
 S.S. "LOVAT" About 7th July.
 For Freight and further information, apply to NODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st June, 1911 [822]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-ANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA."
 Captain E. P. Martin, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1911, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MARMORA," 10,500 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, Tea and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed by Bombay by the s.s. "EVERT," due in London on the 20th August, 1911.
 Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars, apply to F. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 26th June, 1911. [1]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE."
 Captain Cochran, will be despatched as above about 11th July.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1911. [850]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (Direct), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.
 Taking Cargo at through rates to the PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, YEMEN and ADRATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA."
 Capt. Chinnak, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 26th JULY.
 This Steamer has special accommodation for passengers, excellent cuisine, electric light, electric fan and carries a doctor and a stewardess. For information as to Passage and Freight apply to SANDER, WIEBER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1911. [3]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.)

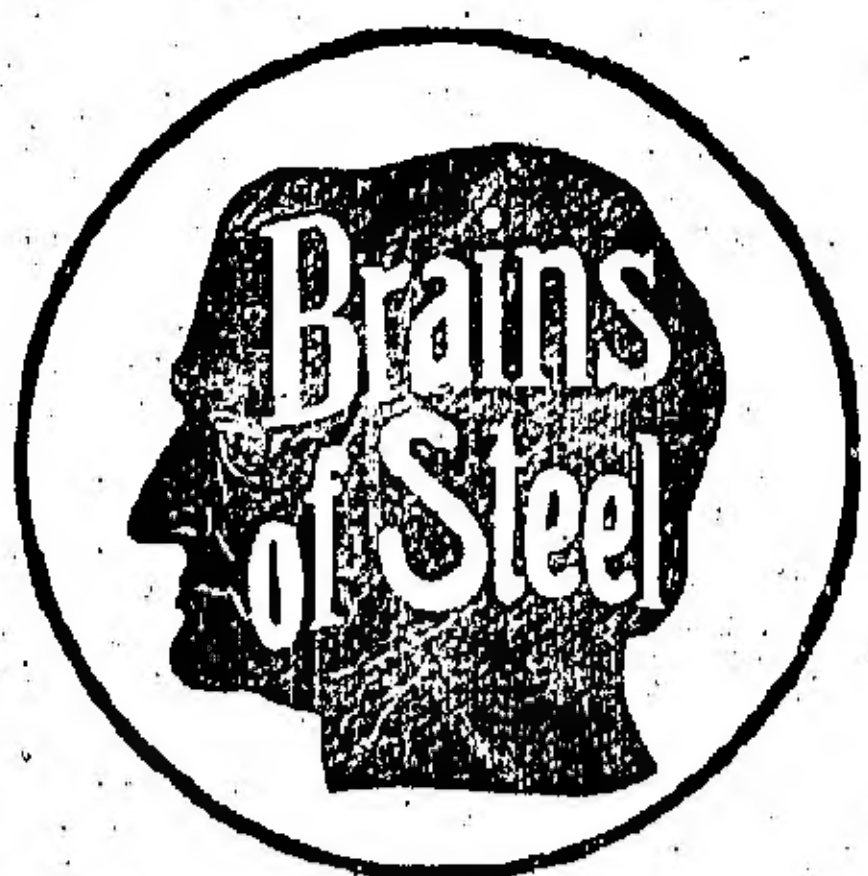
THE VOLUME which consists of 146 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

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GRIMME, NATALIS & Co.,
BRAUNSCHWEIG.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only those papers and parcels which are deliverable by the SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE.

The *Brussels Star*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Amur* with the French Mail, left Saigon on Friday, the 30th ult., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The *Assam*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 1st July, at 6 a.m., and may be expected here on about Thursday, the 6th instant, at 5 a.m. This packet brings parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 31st of May, and for despatch overland on the 7th of July.

TO	PER	DATE
Hainan and Haiphong	Mathilde	Monday, 3rd, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow and Hongkong	Devaung	Monday, 3rd, 9:00 A.M.
Haiphong	Singhling	Monday, 3rd, 11:00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Sui Tai	Monday, 3rd, 1:15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai	Mathilde	Monday, 3rd, 3:00 P.M.
Shanghai	Amur	Monday, 3rd, 5:00 P.M.

Kobe and Yokohama

Europe, &c., India via TATICORIN.
(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
Letters posted in the time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Manila	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 4th, 11:00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 4th, 1:15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 5th, 11:00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 5th, 1:15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 6th, 11:00 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Sui Tai	Thursday, 6th, 1:15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Sui Tai	Thursday, 6th, 3:00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai	Friday, 7th, 10:00 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via TATICORIN.
(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday 7th July at 5 p.m.

Europe, &c., India via TATICORIN.

(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday 7th July at 5 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 4th, 11:00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 4th, 1:15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 5th, 11:00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 5th, 1:15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai	Thursday, 6th, 11:00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai	Thursday, 6th, 1:15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sui Tai	Friday, 7th, 10:00 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via TATICORIN.

(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Supplementary mail on board up to the time for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Cypri	Thursday, 13th, 11:00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Katsang	Friday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.
Sandakan	Maniang	Friday, 14th, 11:00 A.M.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Xep, Angaur, Friedrich, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herbertshohe, Matapi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 1st.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.94
Bank Bills, on demand	1.94
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1.94
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1.94
Credits, at 4 months sight	1.94
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	1.10
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	227
Credits, at 4 months sight	231
ON GERMANY—	
On demand	183
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43
Credits, at 60 days sight	44
ON BOHRA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	134
Bank, on demand	134
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days sight	75
ON YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Peso	88
ON MANILA—	
On demand	76
ON HAWAII—	
On demand	107
ON SAIGON—	
On demand	14
ON BANGKOK—	
On demand	84
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.05
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.60
BAR SILVER, per oz.	\$24.4d.
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese	20 cents piece
Chinese	10
Hongkong	20
Hongkong	10

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JULY 1st, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASE.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$125, all & on
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	E6	\$88.50, all & on
China Marine Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$91, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.15, sellers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.10, buyers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 75.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$54.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 46.
Lau-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 53.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	\$6	\$21.5, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55, buyers
New Wharf Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$8.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 62.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 82.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$34, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$3.20, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$210	all	\$19.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21.5, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	15,000	\$50	\$25	\$120.
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$172, buyers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	\$7	\$75, buyers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$185, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$119, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$53.33	\$25	\$105.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$25	\$335.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 158, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$805, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200, (q Ex 73
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$100	all	\$95, buyers
Hampshire's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$61, sales
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$1.94.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	\$47.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
MINEING.—				
Societe Francaise des Charbon de Tonkin	15,000	Pos. 250	all	\$700.
Reub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$2, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$12.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$1.10, buyers
RAFFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$79.
Lucan Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$22, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$104, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$304.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$65. (L'don.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000 def.	\$1	all	\$8.6 sales x div.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$154, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25.
STOKES AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$10.
United Waterheat Co., Limited	100 fbers	\$10	all	\$300.
RUBBER.—				
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TO-MORROW 9.15 P.M.—Hippodrome Circus at Causeway Bay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 8th July—Extraordinary General Meeting of Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., at Hongkong Hotel, Noon.

Saturday, 15th July—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 p.m.

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